or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State." U.S. CONST. amend. XI. This amendment has been interpreted to "prohibit federal courts from hearing suits brought against an unconsenting state . . . by its own citizens, as well as citizens of other states." *Brooks v. Sulphur Springs Valley Elec. Coop.*, 951 F.2d 1050, 1053 (9th Cir. 1991). The Eleventh Amendment also bars suits against state agencies. *See P.R. Aqueduct & Sewer Auth. v. Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.*, 506 U.S. 139, 144 (1993). Similarly, the Eleventh Amendment prohibits damages actions against state officials sued in their official capacities. *See Flint v. Dennison*, 488 F.3d 816, 824-25 (9th Cir. 2007). The policy underlying each of these protections is that the Eleventh Amendment shields a state's treasury from paying money judgments absent the state's consent to suit. *See Ford Motor Co. v. Department of Treasury*, 323 U.S. 459, 464 (1941).

Here, plaintiff seeks a money judgment against the State of Nevada, the Nevada Taxicab Authority and Michael Ferriolo, in his official capacity. Accordingly, the suit is dismissed as to these three defendants pursuant to Nevada's Eleventh Amendment immunity. *See id*.

II. Qualified Immunity

Plaintiff also brings a § 1983 claim against Michael Ferriolo in his individual capacity. Ferriolo argues that this claim fails as a matter of law because Ferriolo is entitled to qualified immunity. Qualified immunity requires: (1) that plaintiff has alleged the violation of a constitutional right and (2) that right was so clearly established that a reasonable officer in Ferriolo's position would have known his conduct was wrong. *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 201 (2001).

Plaintiff's complaint alleges constitutional violations in the first cause of action. The header to that cause of action states "Violations of Constitutional Rights (42 U.S.C. § 1983)." That cause of action makes clear that plaintiff is alleging that Ferriolo used excessive force and falsely arrested him in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

Defendants have not provided this court with any cases or argument establishing that the facts, as alleged by plaintiff, do not implicate a "clearly established" right. Rather, defendants argue only that plaintiff has failed to assert that Ferriolo used unreasonable force.

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This court is unpersuaded. Plaintiff's complaint provides the appropriate notice to
defendants regarding the contours of plaintiff's claim. Indeed, defendants have stated in their motion
and reply that they understand plaintiff's claims to be based on assertions of excessive force.
Excessive force implies unreasonable force. Accordingly, this court cannot find, on the record
before it at this early stage of the proceedings, that defendant Ferriolo was entitled to qualified
immunity from the § 1983 suit.
Accordingly,
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED, that defendants' motion to
dismiss (doc. 28) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART,
consistent with the forgoing.

DATED October 20, 2011.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dellu C. Mahan

James C. Mahan U.S. District Judge